There is no pretence that the true and lawful vote of the State of Florida was not given for the Tilden Electors, but the sole pretext is that the truth cannot be proved as against the certificate of Scarns. That truth is rolled up and concealed in that certificate, and Conconcealed in that certificate, and Congress, whether acting in separate houses or joint house, cannot consider any act which is certified by Stearns. You may ask, in the first place, upon what foundation that as you are told that you are to take that certificate as conclusive evidence against everything that could be proved on the other side? By what rule of evidence—by what doctrine of law—are you deprived of the right to examine into the truth? Is it not a universal rule that every judge is invested ex necessifate. that every judge is invested ex necessitate with power to take all pertinent evidence in respect to fac's upon which his judg-ment is to be pronounced, unless there be some positive law declaring that certain certificates or other documentary evicertificates or other documentary evidence shall be conclusive? "Snow me," said Mr. Field, "the positive law which makes the certificate of Stearns evidence ag institutin? Where is it?" It is not in the Constitution, that is certain, it is not in the laws of the State of Florida, that is certain. Is it in any law of Congress? The only law I know of bearing on it is the act of 1792, re-enacted in the Revised Statutes, which states that the Revised Statutes, which states that the Executive of the State shall deliver to the Electors a certificate that they are Electors, but it does not state that it shall be the truth. Suppose I offer to prove that a certificate is wholly false and fab-ricated for the purpose of cheating.— Take one of the oldest and proudest of chusetts, of which my friend Mr. Com-missioner Abbott is so worthy a represen-tative. Suppose that the honored Gov-ernor of that State should become so

debased and fallen as to certify that in the recent election the Tilden and Henricks Electors had received a majority of the votes of the people of Massachusetts. Does any man mean to tell me that you cannot prove that certificate to be false? Where is the law to support such a statement? Nay, more. If an act of Congress had declared that that certificate should be conclusive, that act would be unconstitutional, and for this reason, the Constitution declares or asserts that the Constitution declares or asserts that the person having the highest number of votes shall be President—not the person declared to have the highest number of votes. You cannot, therefore, manufac-ture a certificate to take from the person these votes, and if you were, by an act of Congress, to declare in the most positive terms that the certificate of the Governor should be conclusive against all proof, you would transcend the limits of organyou would transcend the limits of organic law. You cannot say that the certificate of the Governor of Massachusetts, for example, should override the votes of the Electors of Massachusetts. You could not do so if you would, and I am sure you would not if you could. The language of the act of Congress is not as strong as the language of State law generally as to the canvass of votes. Take into the case, because the certificate of the State canvassers is conclusive. "No," says the Court, in an opinion which does them immortal honor, and which will remain a living indument of the patriot ism of that Court and its inflexible determination of purpose as long as the re-port shall last. "The title of the Governor depends upon the votes of the people, upon those little ballots placed in ballotupon those little ballots placed in ballot-boxes declaring the supreme will of the people. It is not who shall be certified by a board of canvassers, but who have been voted for by the people." The Court declared that the claimant was entitled to the office, and it ejected the usurping Governor, ... What is this commission do? It is to declare whether any and what votes are votes provided by the Consti-tution, not to declare what are those votes certified by Governor Stearnes. You are to certify what are the lawful votes upon which a President of forty-five millions of prole is to be declared elected and to be that a writ of quo warranto to try the title of the President of the United States is within the purview of the Constitution? Can anybody doubt it? The Constitution has declared that the person having the highest number of votes shall be President; not the person certified to. It has not invested any tribunal with exclusive by the residence of the warranto. No such law exists, I am sorry to say, and, if I might be permitted to say so, it ought to exist I ought not to say, perhaps, but I must say it in truth, that it is no small reproach to statesmanship that for one hundred years no law has been provided to meet the emergency with which we are now brought face to face. I know that one eminent member of this commission (Senator Morton) has labored assiduously and zenlously to have such a law passed, and of all the titles to which he can lay claim for respect, I am sure that that will be remembered hereafter to his hand, and after the struggles of the passing hour have closed, when the time shall come when men may look at his shall come when men may look at his grave, they will not remember him by to contest in which he was engaged, but rather that in the service of his country he labored, although hitherto unavailinghe tabured, although hitherto unavailing-ly, to achieve a beneficial result. But whether there be a law entitling to a wif of quo warranto or not in the case of a President, I think, all, parties will agree that such a law would be constitu-tional, and to a law would for a writ-





BY HOYT & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

VOL. XII--NO. 31.

and therefore from motives of public policy it may be true that until the judge be impeached or removed you cannot inquire into the corruption of his acts. I venture to say, however, that there is In his opening speech before the Elec-toral Commission, Mr. David Dudley Field said:

no document anywhere that you cannot impeach for fraud. There is not a single transaction that I have ever heard which transaction that I have ever heard which should lead us to the conclusion that you cannot inquire into the falsity and fidelity or truth of a transaction, and I put it to the Court that, independent of the question whether if a judge were mistaken, and it be shown that acting in the exercise of his judgment, and from a desire to do justice, he had erroneously certified a thing to be true (which I have no doub, you could inquire into)—I submit that if you show that he corruptly acted and you could inquire into)—I submit that if you show that he corruptly acted, and that he was bribed or led astray by his hunger for office, or thirst for power, (not less than by thirst for gold,) you can impeach his acts. Who is he whose acts we are asking to impeach? It is the then Governor of Florida, M. H. Stearns. Stearns is the man who sent a telegram asking, "On what ground can we throw them out?" and who received for answer them out?" and who received for answer "Fraud or intimidation," or something lse. Stearns is the man who controlled the puppets of the canvassing board, who were to decide whether or not he was to exercise the office of Governor for the law that you cannot inquire whether that man has acted fraudulently? If it be true that the certificate cannot be gone behind, then it is equally true whether that there was an election or not. Suppose I prove or offer to prove that on the 7th day of November there was no election whatever in the State of Florida, and that whatever in the State of Florida, and that no man voted or cast a ballot, and a certificate should come here signed "M. H. Stearns," could you say that that shows that those four men were elected at that election? "To that complexion must I come at last." There is no middle ground. If you can inquire into the truth of that certificate you can inquire into every feet in relation to it. Such, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Commission, is as brief a statement as I can make of the facts and law as we understand them to-day. The greatness of the question in respect to the dignity of the Presidential office and the enormous interests depending upon it are as nothing compared with the moral elements involved. True it is that the perion to whom you give your decision will be for four years the Chief Magistrate of forty-five million people, will be commandar-in-chief of your army and navy, the organ between you and all foreign States, the bestower of all offices, the fountain of honor and power, and executor of your laws; but that is as

executor of your laws; but that is as nothing compared with the greater question, whether or not the American people stand powerless before a gigantic fraud. Here is this certificate (holding it alon in his hand;) one feels almost reluctant to touch it. Hold it up to the light; it is black with crime. Pass it around. Let every man see it, and then tell me whether or not that certificate gives a title to an office contrary to truth, as we can prove it. One of the greatest poets of the palmiest days of English literature, writing of the coming of our Saviour, said:

the parties in the next Congress, and party lines have to be drawn very closely in order to prevent the House from relapsing into Republicanism and to keep the Senate from becoming Democratic. The Democratic majority in the House, should the New Hampshire elections go against us and the Returning Board frauds in Louisiana and South Carolina stand, will not be more than six or seven votes. The defection of four men, or the sickness or absence of seven, would make the body Republican. It will be absolutely necessary for every Democratic member to remain at his past during the whole agrainst or the next mischievons. whole session, or the most mischlevous consequences may flow from his absence. Judging from the votes of the present House it will be the strictest party ques-tion only that will get a full party vote. There has also been a great change in the composition of the Senate. Four years ago the Republicans had a full two-thirds majority in that branch of Congress. Last year they had forty-four Senators and the Democrats twenty-nine

a working Republican majority of fifteen. On the 4th of March next the teen. On the 4th of March next the Senate will stand: Republicans, thirty-nine; Democrats, thirty-four; contected scats, three. The contested scats are from Leuisiana and South Carolina. With regard to South Carolina, we think it may be safely assumed that even if General M. C. Butler is not admitted a new election will be ordered, and this new election is certain to result in a Democratic Senator. We are equally as firmly perruaded, says the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, that the seats from Louisiana will be awarded to the Democrats. Such action would give the Re-publicans a majority of two, and if any of the Liberals leave them, as they may do, the Democrats will have a majority. It will be a close shave in both Houses

Too LATE .-- A Washington correspondent of the New York Express thus touches up Senator Robertson: "The South Carolina Senator, the native Southron, 'to the manner born,' is too late in the day with a defense or his State and her people; something he proposes to make in a speech before he shuffles off forever the official coils he has worn for several years. His day for this would of a President, I think all parties will agree that such a fine would be constitutional; and if a law to provide for a writ of quo warranto would be constitutional, then it is constitutional. tive and to work successfully for her. South Carolina owes nothing to Senator of quo warranto would be constitutional, then it is constitutional for any other tribunal, sitting in the place of a high tribunal under that writ, to investigate a title—that is to say, if you can devolve that title upon any tribunal which you could create, and you have not created any such tribunal, you are here in the last report as the Court, to determine it. Robertson. He has never, in all the long years he has been her representative in the United States Senate, said a word

HAMPTON'S GOVERNMENT. A Colored Republican on the Situation

Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, in the course of some remarks in the United States Senate favorable to the government of Gen. Hampton, read the following letter from Joseph D. Boston, of Newberry, a prominent colored man. Mr. Robertson stated that he was personally acquainted with Boston, and knew him to be a man of good character, who enjoyed the confidence of the entire community in which he lives, irrespective of party or race. We commend this letter party or race. We commend this letter to the malcontents who are seeking to create trouble betwen the races:

NEWBERRY, S. C., Jan. 27, 1877.

Hon. T. J. Robertson, U. S. Scnator: SIR—Permit me to occupy a small portion of your valuable time with some suggestions on the state of affairs, past and present, in the State of South Carolica. You know me to be a colored man, a Republican, and, as a member of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of this State for four terms, an ardent supporter of Republican principles and institutions in all political contests in the State. It is therefore as a colored man and as a Republican that I colored man and as a Republican that I make this appeal to you to make use of your personal and official prominence to set before the leading men of the nation

course which appears to me to promise the solution, and the only solution, of our difficulties.

The two governments which profess to exist in this State negative each other, and leave us without any certain government at all. The wealth and intelligence of the State recognize that Hampton, as indeed does the majority of the whole people, just as undoubtedly as that majority voted for it. The great uproar made about the acts of fraud and intimidation alleged to have been perpetrated by Gen. Hampton and his followers is without foundation, as far as my knowledge extends. Not being a candidate for office at the recent election, I watched both parties with the closest scrutiny, in order to be able to elect for myself what course to pursue then and thereafter, and in order to assist my own race in that contest and in its consequences. But I saw no fraud, no intimidation, practiced by the party of Hampton. On the contrary, the previous majority of the Republican party of upward of 1,700 in this county was reduced to one of 565 by the honest, liberal and fair arguments of Democratic speakers, and by the kind and frank dealing of the native white citizens. They appealed, not to our fears, but to our intelligence and our consciences. No colored man was threatened or cheated as far as I know, and I know that a fair discussion, a fair vote, and a fair count were the carriinal doctrines of Hampton's campaign. My former political partices the white people front when the result of the present context with its extensive and potential patronage. But, whatever the result of the present context with its extensive and potential patronage. But, whatever the result of the present context with its extensive and potential patronage. But, whatever the result of the present context with its extensive and potential patronage. But, whatever the result of the present order to appreciate that state of affairs, but as I did not close my eyes to the events occurring before me I could not help seeing it. A change if the fremithing in the cou

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—There will be the conduct of the campaign and the very little difference in the strength of election, it is indisputably true, according to the admissions of all races and parties

of men, that the colored people are in the most wretched situation they have ever known since their emancipation, both as to their present condition and future prospects. Not one of them in a future prospects. Not one of them in a hundred has the means—owing to the bad crops of the past year and the low price of cotton—to subsist himself for one month. They have, therefore, to de-vend upon supplies to be furnished by the whites. Scarcely one in a hunared owns a cabin to shelter his head, or even a foot of g. ound. Hones, therefore, and food have to be supplied by the whites to a foot of g ound. Honces, therefore, and food-have to be supplied by the whites to them, either as laborers or tenants. And the prospects of this being done, as things now stand, are most gloomy. And this is not because of anything like a general proscription of colored area as Republicans. That threat was only a bratum fulmen employed by a few excited Democrats during the campaign. There is no danger whatever of its being carried out, except, perhaps against a very very small except perhaps against a very, very small number of colored men whom their neighbors may consider dangerous to the Some of the most ardent colored Republicans in the county now have, and are secure of the very best situations filled by men of their qualifications. The whites are indisposed to hire or rent land cannot supply us, if they "ould, out of their own stores. They me at have credit in the towns, and the merchant must have credit with dealers out of the State. This credit is not to be had while the deadly upas of the Chamberlain government blights the land with its ruinous taxation, its wasteful expenditures, its dissension-sowing among the people, its utter inability to legislate as our necessities demand, and its contemptible impotence to enforce the laws even so far as to protect the lives of the people. Soldiers may guard that Exceptive in his office, they may hold the State House for his self-styled Legislature, they may terrify and silence the public voice, but all the

set in active and harmonious operation all the now clogged and grating machin-ery of this Commonwealth. This, I say, is the sertiment of the colored man as well as of the white man, and, if it could be put to the vote, would be the expression of nine-tenths of our whole people.

I beg that you will exert yourself to present these things properly before our friends at the North. I know that there are incendiaries and office-seckers, who, having no real concern about us will are incendiaries and office-seckers, who, having no real concern about us, will scoff at the appeal, but I am sure that, if the honest and true men of our party could know but half our unhappy condition and half the real feelings of our people, they would hasten to spurn from them Chamberlain and his idle government, and acknowledge Hampton the Governor of S. uth Carolina and the Governor of all her citizens, without dis-

I have the honor to be very respect-JOSEPH D. BOSTON.

GEN. GRANT ON THE FUTURE. Reorganization of Parties Near at Mand—The South to Divide as soon as it Becomes United.

WASHINGTON, January 21. The President while conversing on the Electoral bill to-day, branched off upon a discussion of what he considers the the present unhappy situation of the colored race, and to suggest to them the
course which appears to me to promise
the solution, and the only solution, of our
ment in this direction for several years

tions of the North where the Democratic victories were gained contrary to former results the means by which they were obtained may be considered exceptional. He thinks that before the end of the his county, would alone have secured Hampton's election. And that there was an equal change in the other counties on Ancient fraud? Was there ever fraud strong as the language of the actor Congress is not as strong as the language of State law generally as to the canvass of votes. Take the case of Wisconsin. There as flaw of the State and declare that the State canvass of votes. Take the Case of Wisconsin. There is that the state canvass of words. Take the state of the case of Wisconsin. There is that the state canvass of words. Take the state of the case of Wisconsin. There is a flaw of the State had declared that the State canvas of votes. Take the state of the case of Wisconsin. There is a flaw of the State had declared that the State canvas of votes. Take the state of the case of Wisconsin. There is a flaw of the state of the case of Wisconsin. There is a flaw of the state of the case of the canvas of votes. Take the state of the case of Wisconsin. There is a flaw of the State and declare that the State canvas of votes. Take the state of the case of Wisconsin. There is a flaw of the state of the case upon a canvas of votes. Take the state of the state of the case upon a canvas of votes. Take the state of the state of the state of the state of the canvas of votes. Take the case upon a canvas of votes of the case upon a canvas of votes. Take the case upon a canvas of votes of the case upon a canvas of votes of the c position of the party in power before the war to that which grew out of that great struggle. If Mr. Tilden is declared elected, the President thinks that the two States nominally yet held by the Republicans will probably succumb. The moment this unanimity is established, he believes that the people of the South will begin to discuss measures of State policy, and that the result will be a division of political opinion which will crystalize into political organizations. This condi-tion of affirs will be more wholesome. tion of affairs will be more wholesome.
If nothing else caused a division, the
jealousy of political leaders and the desire to control official patronage will
cause a division where one party has encause a division where one party has en-tire control. Then he thinks both politi-cal organizations will put forth their best efforts to secure the negro vote, as the Democrats of the North have cajoled the Irish and the Republicans cultivated the Germans and the Scandinavians.

Speaking of Florida, North Carolina

and West Virginia, the President said Northern men will soon deprive them of their distinctive Southern peculiarities, and cause an organization of parties on the same principles as obtain in the

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Those who are in the habit of "taking a nip" now and then should try the following cure for to colored men, partly because they see no prospect of realizing anything from it in the present state of the State government, but chiefly because they are unable to do so. They live and operate upon credit just as we do. Their supplies are not sufficient for their own subsistence, much less for the subsistence of another population more numerous than them. a remedy, is simple, and costs nothing but a slight expenditure of moral force: "When a person finds that he must have a drink, let him take a drink of emall means upon any venture, in this state of public disorder and distraction; and if they fall that the impotent shadow of authority known as the Chamberlain of th government were to be set up over us as the government of this State, they would refuse to hazard any outlay of money, supplies or credit; and they could not be blamed for their refusal. But the whites cannot supply us if they are the supplies or credit; and they could not be cannot supply us if they are the supplies or credit; and they could not be a week before the appearance of the could not be a week before the appearance disappear altogether and water will be taken to quench the natural thirst. If at any time the victims should feel a crav-ing, let him take the first opportunity and obtain a swallow of water, and he can pass and repass all saloons. When he goes home at night he will feel satis-fied and be sober and have money in his

herst, Mass., formerly Sheriff of Hampton County, on starting one snowy winter many years ago to drive to Northampton to open Court, met a team and shouted to the driver, "Turn out! I am 'High Sheriff of the county." The man pulled his cost-collar up around his cars and re-

SOUTH CAROLINA'S RIDDLE.

DOWN AND OUT-RESULTS OF GEN. RUGER'S EVIL WORK-COURTS AND STATE OFFICIALS IN A QUEER STATE

Correspondence of the New, York Sun

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. I.

The closing hours of Chamberlain's career in South Carolina have come.

It would seem that, financially, matters are most flourishing with the Freemasons, The sign which formerly told where a back-stair approach could be professionally engaged to any of the departments of the carpet-bag government has come down. Chamberlain, Melton & Wingate have dissolved their law firm, and the two latter are alone in the world. No larger does the Freeting head of the control of the larger does the two latter are alone in the world. No longer does the Executive head of the State throw off the cares of public life Governor of all her citizens, without dis-

and their doors are never darkened by any of their former victims. Under Tilden these doors will be closed forever. But if Hayes should be declared elected, Chamberlain will probably be a chief.

mand of State paper and its market value, are closing up their shaving shops, and bidding their former friends farewell. State paper has lost its charms for them, notwithstanding it is down to twenty cents on the dollar. They were once lions. But circumstances beyond their control have intervened, and the real lion, has come. They are selling only lion has come. They are selling out whatever they have on hand that is mer-

It is time these gentry were gone.
Their presence only has served during
the last two months to make the anarchy they have instituted the more apparent. It has encouraged the lawless negroes to violence and aggravation. This has been, perhaps, more conspicuously felt in this section than elsewhere in the State. perhaps, more conspicuously felt in this section than elsewhere in the State. Hora the municipal government is in the hands of the Republicans, and is as yet unassailed in its strongholds of oppression. The Mackey-Cunningham city tax for this year is a quarter per cent. higher than before upon the stilted assessments of last year; while for all the good it does, the municipality had better not exist. During the day the white ladies, and the children going to and from

The usual channels of correction for these abuses, the courts, are bad at best; but now they are all in confusion. Judge Reed, who sits upon the tench here, has his seat contested by Whipper, the negro Judge elect; the clerk, Mr. Williman, who sits at his desk, is litigating with J. H. Ostendorff, who was elected in November by 6,000 majority. The Trial Justices, who originally had jurisdiction Justices, who originally had jurisdiction over all criminal cases, are duplicated as Hampton and Chamberlain appointers. The State Solicitor, Buttz, has abandoned his office to take his seat among the extreme Republicans in the National Congress. The jurymen are twofold, and each drawn upon doubtful venires by a Democratic or a Republican Jury Commissioner. In fact, it would exhaust a term of court to decide who is to consti

tute it, and then it could not be assured of its own position.

The State Supreme Court is busy trying to unravel this tangled web. Its docket contains questions as to the tenure of office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, every State office, half the Clerks, Sheriffs, Judges of Probate, all the County Treasurers and Auditors, Trial Justices and Jury Commissioners, as well as of two of the Judges, with a possibility of the whole Circuit Bench being evicted. of the whole Circuit Bench being evicted.

As yet they have made little progress.

The only case decided was that of the

Presidential electors, and that question went off on technicality, as improperly brought before the court.

In the Circuit Courts, where some of these issues have been decided, the decrees of the Judges have been at variance. Judge Reed of Charleston has held that there was no legal election on Nov. 7 for Clerk, Sheriff and Judge of Probate, and Judges Townsend, of Marlboro, and Northrop, of Laurens, have seated their newly elected officers. Judge Carpenter has decided there is no legal Governor, and that Chamberlain holds over as a de facto Governor, while Judge Mackey's decree declares for Gov. Hampton.

lawyers. But the departure of Chambertain will make a vast difference in the son." She continued to take an active condition. With him will depart all interest in the Order throughout her life; opposition to those who were legally elected, and the State will once more settle down to peace and the product of the continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the Continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the Continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the Continued to take an active she founded the Lublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Danston of the Continued the Con tle down to peace and the production of cotton, rice and naval stores.

VALUE OF THE OYSTER .- Gov. Kemp er, of Virginia, in his recent message ad-vises a tax on oysters, and to give an idea of the value of the fisheries he says The estimate heretofore placed upon the annual value of the oyster fisheries cannot be successfully assailed. It has been uscertained that in the year 1869, six thousand five hundred and two vessels, of all kinds and sizes, with an aggregate carrying capacity of eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-six tons, were consused in taking and transactive the in the United States Sente, said a weight of all kinds and sizes, with a negregate in the United States Sente, said a weight of sizes of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the country of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country. The man public distribution of the strength of the country with the strength of the country wit

THE GROWTH OF FREEMASONRY.

MARKED DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRAFT

THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND—
TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED LODGES IN THE UNITED EINGDOM—
LODGES IN T WILY A WOMAN WAS "MADE A MAand good-will among men.

The Scarlet Fever. It is as unnecessary for a child to die of scarlet fever, says Good Heath, as it is that it should be blind with cataract. Let us see: At any time before the body has finished its ineffectual struggle we are able to help it, not by wonderful medicines, but by the knowledge of anatony and the application of common sense. We consult the sympathetic nerve, and do what it commands us to do. We must give this child ralt when it wants it; we must give it acid when it has fever-must vinears. but leaven interesting the server-must vinears. School, and the benevolent Institution received during the twelve months endlonger does the Executive head of the State throw off the cares of public life and spend his evenings in counselling private clients. He is absorbed in making his own affairs as nearly bomproof to law as his fertile brain can engineer. He is even setting his house in order for an early departure. His fine mansion is for sale. It has been offered at a low figure several times during the last week. It is of no use for Chamberlain and his tax gatherers to remain any longer in the State, for they will get no money. At present these officials are sadly neglected, and their doors are never darkened by any of their former victims. Under Tilhas fever—not vinegar, but lemon juice, because the first coagulates albumen, and the latter does not on account of the surplus of oxygen which it contains. To imitate the soothing nuccus in the in testines, which is now wanting, and to give some respiratory food at the same time we add gum-arabic. To restore and relieve the injured nerve we apply moist warmth. In practice we can fulfill all this with the following simple manipulations: Undress the ch.d and bring it to bed at the first sign of sickness. Give it if it has already favor pothing by it, if it has already fever, nothing but warm, sourish lemonade, with some gumarabic in it. Then cover its abdomen with some dry flannel. Take a well-folded bed-sheet and put it in boiling hot water; wring it out dry by means of dry towals. But if Hayes should be declared elected, Chamberlain will probably be a shining light in the new Administration. His friends claim that he is to be the Attorney General in that event, and will here after be found in Washington, running the national machine, I suppose, upon the same plan as that by which he has gutted South Carolina. This is to be his reward of merit for securing the Electoral vote of his State.

The rest of the fraternity are equally disturbed with their reticent chieftain. They, too, are like him, preparing to fold their tents and steal away. Even the money changers, who have been reaping the first tents and steal away. Even the money changers, who have been reaping the first tents and steal away. Even the money changers, who have been reaping the first tents and steal away. Even the money changers, who have been reaping the first tents and steal away. Even the money changers, who have been reaping the first tents and steal away. Even the money changers, who have been reaping to first the first tents and steal away. Even the money changers, who have been reaping to first tents and steal away. Even the money changers, the has grown during the last decade. But in no counties, or marked as in our own, from which at least decade. But in no counties with some dry flannel. Take a well-folded bed-sheet and put it in boiling it with some dry flannel. Take a well-folded bed-sheet and put it in boiling with the water; wring it out dry by means of dry towels, and put this over the flannel on the child's abdomen. Then cover the with a with some dry flannel. Take a well-folded bed-sheet and put it in boiling with the last decade. But in no counties, or form which, at least, they have received very great assistance in their development of the first marked with their reticent chieftain. The rest of the fraternity are equally disturbed with their reticent chieftain. The rest of the fraternity are equally disturbed with their reticent chieftain. The child from ten minutes to two hours. The child from ten minut great progress of modern Masonry may be dated, but its greatest advancement is rather of the last ten or even five years. be as steady as the growth of a green-house plant, if well treated. Of course if the child was already dying nothing could save it, or if it has effusion in the The English monarchs and princes lining of the heart or brain it is much better it should die. But if the above is down to the present era, have from time to time given encouragement to the craft or become actual members of it. The greatest impetus of all imparted to it was applied under the eyes and direction of a compete at physician, I will guarantee that ast one in a hundred will ever die of scarlet fever. I know this will startle some of my readers, especially those who have lost children already, but I shall go still further. I maintain that a child will proper set especially those who have lost children already. the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of English Masons in the spring of 1875, when the ceremony in the Albert Hall presented a most striking spectacle. The number of lodges under the English Constitution alone is now will never get scarlet fever if properly treated. If a child has correctly mixed the English Constitution alone is now little short of 1,600, comprising well nigh 500,000 members, to say nothing of Masons "unattached," while in Scotland and Ireland nearly one thousand regularly constituted lodges are reckoned, and hardly a week passes without a new one being consecrated in some part of the United Kingdom. During the last two years the desire to become a Mason has blood, it will not catch the disorder i put in bed with a sick child. This is still more startling, but nothing is easier GRENEKER IN GRIEF. -We are con will sympathize most deeply with Col. Thomas F. Greneker of the Newberry Herald in the crushing calamity that has come upon him. On last Saturday night week his chicken conservatory was entered and three fine female chickens stolen. Such a cuttage stelen. years the desire to become a Mason has amounted to a positive mania, and at the present moment it has been computed present moment it has been computed that nearly one out of every four or five men of the upper and middle classes is a Mason; and thus Masonry may have already begun to lose some of its interest in the eyes of "outsiders," who used to look on a Mason as a most mysterious being. Familiarity, if it does not exactly breed contempt, is a sad detractor of charms of many kinds; but if from its increasing popularity, and its members stolen. Such an outrage rarely occurs even in these degenerate days, and in his

increasing popularity, and its members outnumbering the rest of the community, tears with his and think of "the other heart that will ache" when its loss is fully appreciated. We had hoped that at the next meeting of the Press Association of the Pres Mason loses some of its peculiar attractions, we shall be able to console our of an institution founded, as it professes itself to be, on the basis of universal charity, will promote both peace and tion our good old friend would be free from the bodily ills under which he has time alone can dispel. Hear him as he soliloquizes about his "rooster's reverberating thunder" and his "six lovely pullets!" It may be asked, what is the secret o this popularity of Freenesonry, and what is the special influence at work which makes it just now more popular than ever? A full answer to this would involve a long disquisition. Suffice it to say that the first and chief attraction of Masonry is the mystery with which it is prised at our show of sympathy when we say that Greneker loves fried chicken better than any other dish prepared by human bands, and that the robbery of surrounded, combined with an antiquit more than respectable, and a universality greater than has been attained by any religion in the world. Although the fact his hen house has appealed directly to ach. So greatly has he been moved by has been questioned, it is generally be-lieved that Masonry is of pre-Christian the three "lovely pullets" he will see no more forever. If his muse will ever sing origin, and since its origin its principles have remained unchanged, and one great central idea has continued to run through at all it is when the chickens are wasting away with choiera or when some impious hand robs his henroost. "Pity the sor rows of a poor old man." Will Speights all its forms and ceremonies, though the

have received, from time to time, in dif

institution has existed for an immensional length of time, and that up to the present

remained inviolable. It was curiosity which led Hon. Mrs. Aldworth to secret

herself in a Masonic lodge and discove the secrets of the craft, the story of the

remains to be seen; but it may be taken

for granted that men, who, perhaps, are really as much creatures of curiosity as

those to whom they specially attribute this weakness, will continue to be influ-enced by it to join the mystic fraternity

That Masonry will continue to make

ferent countries, certain modifications, additions and diminutions. Here, then, we have the great fact that a world-wide or Farley or Bacon please pass round the hat?—Abbeville Medium. Good Advice .-- In the pocket-book of GOOD ADVICE.—In the pocket-book of Hon. Stephen Allen, who was drowned when the Henry Clay was burned on the Hudson several years since, was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy. It is worthy to be engraved on every young man's heart: "Make few promises: Always speak the truth. Never speak moment the outside world is in absolute ignorance of the specific forms and ceremonies, the signs and pass-words connec-ted with this wondrous fraternity; its general principles, which it makes known itself, are all tool non-members know of it. This is in itself enough to attract candidates for admission, prompted, as evil of any one. Keep good company or none. Live up to your engagements. Never play a game of chance. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Good character is above all things else. Keep they probably are in very many cases, by no higher feeling than that of cariosity. If, as some will have it, there are no secret signs and words by which Masons can recognize one another, the cariosity is none the less to ascertain for a fact whether the carries are the carries and the carries are the carries are the carries and the carries are the your own secrets if you have any. Never borrow if you can support a wife.

Never borrow if you can help it. Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

When you speak to a person look into his face. Make no haste to be rich if you be equally as astounding a fact that the secret of there being no secret has been kept as that the real secrets should have would prosper. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income. Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Avoid temptation through fear you may not withstand it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again. Small and steady gain gives competency with a tranquil mind. Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue. Your character cannot be essentially injured event by vour own. means apocryphal, as even the generality of the Masons themselves are inclined to treat it. It is simply an historical fact that the lady just mentioned did so secrete herself, and further, that when discovered she was at once "made a Mason". She continued to take an action be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speak evil of you let your life be so that no one will believe him. When you retire to bed think over what you have done during the day. Never be idle; if your hands can't be employed usefully attend to the cultivait, in a glass case, the Masonic apron and jewel she used to wear. Whether curi-osity will ever incite another lady to atmaxims carefully at least once a week."

> - Dr. J. C. Ayer, the great pill man, has been pronounced hopelessly insane by a number of physicians.

— A Georgia couple, who recently traveled five nundred miles to get married, have just separated because the wife insisted on putting her feet to the same but brick which the husband or-

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries and therewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Substitutes for Coffee.

To show how different men's minds slight suggestions, 'e will repeat an amusing conversation we once heard between an Episcopal preacher and a bon vivant. On the occasion spoken if the Rev. Dr. — was the guest of a realthy planter who had an elegant residence about two and a half miles south of South Elegance and who was restrained to be about two and a half miles south of South Florence, and who was notoriously hospitable in that hospitable section of people. He always kept the best of wines and liquors in his cellar, and never failed to say "here goes it." It was in the early part of the great war, when the scarcity of coffee had put the people to trying various substitutes.

Rev. D.—(stirring his coffee.) "I see, Mr. J., people are now drinking a good deai of rye."

Mr. J.—"Yes, sir, rye is very good. I much prefer it to corn."

Rev. D.—"Neither do I like the flavor of corn. I've tried that."

of corn. I've tried that."

Mr. J.-"Corn does very well if it is

Rev. D.—"Ah! does that make a dif-ference?"
Mr. J.—"Why, yes; indeed, it is not fit to drink under three years old. I have taken quite a fancy of late for ap-ple."

Rev. D .- "Apple? why I never heard that it was made from apple, but I am told that the potato makes a rich and palatable drink."

Mr. J.—"And I never heard of that. It must be Irish. I think I must try some. But after all there is nothing like good peach sweetened with a little

Rev. D.—"With honey? why, that is remarkable. While I am with you, if it

remarkable. While I am with you, if it is not too much trouble to have it prepared. I would like to taste it."

Mr. J.—"Oh, no trouble at all. Wash, bring the peach and honey."

The decanters were brought, when it was discovered that each party had his mouth set for an entirely different beverage.

erage, but mutual understanding was reached, and Mr. J. tried the peach, while the parson stuck to the Brazilian berry.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- Missouri last year raised 40,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

— Next to a diary, the most difficult

thing to keep is a cedar pencil.

— It is notorious that a duck of a lover invariably becomes a goose of a husband. - The financial pressure is loosening. Even the days are not so "short" as they

- The Louisiana orange crop last year was worth about \$200,000 on the trees.

— Flowers are too beautiful to be loaded down with scientific botanical

manies. — "Cleanliness is next to Godliness,"

— "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and that's the reason the washing is done the day after Eunday.

— Slavery is diminishing every year in Brazil. By the law of 1871, all the children of negroes are born free.

— Mr. Jefferson Davis is about to occupy a house at Beauvier, near Missouri City, there to write the reminiscences of

City, there to write the reminiscences of An editor's excuse for discontinuing the publication of his paper was, that everybody else stopped the paper, and he thought he would.

even in these degenerate days, and in his paper last week the gray-haired, grief-stricken old gentleman pours out his sorrows with an eloquence of utterance but rarely surpassed. Sympathy is a wondrous cure for suffering souls and hence this lachrymal tribute—we mingle our this lachrymal tribute—we mingle our grief his and think of "the other".

Winter is colder than that

- The New York grand jury has made out an indictment against the officers of the Security Life Insurance Company, for affixing their names to false state

— The Portland Press has just paid one dollar to settle a \$10,000 libel suit; and the Rochester Democrat says that "considering the hard times it was too

— "Ma," said a little fellow yesterday, while looking at a picture of Cupid in a valentine, "I should think that little angel would rather have some clothes than those wings and a bow and arrow." — "I don't like dem goats, nohow," said one darkey to another. "I kan steal a sheep or a hog, and you'll nebber hear 'en squall, but dem cussed goats bah any way you fix 'em. Niggers better leave 'em'lone."

— "Ladies and gentlemen," said an Irish manager to his au lience of three, "as there is nobody here, I'll dismiss you all. The performance of this night will not be performed, but will be repeated to-morrow night."

- A Rhode Island man has written a lecture, entitled, "Whom Shall I Marry?"

It is a fine work, but, so far as we are able to see, holds to the old opinion that, after all, there is nothing better than a woman for a man to marry. - The commercial editor is a man who

remarks, and yet once in a while we read in his column that "whisky is strong and in great demand;" or, again, that it is "dull with a downward tendency."

— "Handsome is that handsome does,"

quoted a Chicago man to his wife, the other day. "Yes," replied she, in a winning tone, as she hold out her hand. "For instance, a husband who is always ready to hand some money to his wife."

- "Grandma, do you know why I can see up in the sky so far?" asked Charlie, a little four-year-old, of the venerable ady who sat on the garden seat knitting.
"No, my dear, why is it?" "Because there is nothing in the way," replied the young philosopher, resuming his astronomical search, and grandma her knit-

- A prominent Connecticut writer is noted for neglect in his personal appearance. The night before Christmas a genauthor a present. "I want to get some-thing that he would keep," observed the gentleman. "In that case I would sug-gest a cake of soap," remarked the friend.

- Buxton said: The longer I live, the more I am certain that the great dif-ference between men-between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the inaignificant, is energy—invincible deter mination—a purpose, once fixed, and then, death or victory! That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it.